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CONFERENCE OF KAZAN' NIIEG

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(23-24 June 1959)

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The Conference was devoted to the summarization of the scientific work for 1958. In addition to the co-workers of KNIIEG /Kazan' Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene/, there were present co-workers of the medical and veterinary institutes, the University, practicing physicians from the city and adjacent autonomous republics, and the scientific workers from similar institutes in Leningrad, Gor'kiy, etc.

The reports were discussed in five sections: infections with natural nidi, grippe, diphtheria, intestinal infections, and the scientific principles of manufacture of vaccines and sera.

The scientific co-workers of the KNIIEG virological laboratory submitted to the attention of the members of the Conference five reports on the study of tick encephalitis.

G. Kh. Gil'manova and Yu. Sh. Gubaydullin elicited the secretion of the virus by the mammary glands of goats which grazed in the natural nidi of infection. The virus of tick encephalitis was also obtained from the progeny of ticks which had been on goats.

V. A. Boyko elicited the role of parasitic hamazides in the circulation of the causative agent during the nonepidemic season of tick encephalitis.

By infecting white mice, G. Kh. Gil'manova, V. A. Boyko, and G. N. Lapshina obtained from the blood of rodent hosts of hamazides, 17 strains of the tick encephalitis virus during the nonepidemic period, the period of virtually complete absence of the tick Ixodes persulcatus (October, March).

M. A. Smetanina and S. V. Chuyeva, the practical workers of the TASSR Sanitary Epidemiological Station, reported on tick encephalitis morbidity in the TASSR for the ten-year period and on the effectiveness of measures

in combatting the principal carrier of tick encephalitis -- Ixodes persulcatus.

The problems of etiology, clinic, and prevention of hemorrhagic fever with a renal syndrome were reflected in the report of T. A. Bashkirev and co-worker. They cited data on the presence of new natural nidi of hemorrhagic fever in Tatariya as well as in the adjacent autonomous republics.

KNIIEG began the study of grippe for the first time in 1957. In 1958 a laboratory for the manufacture of an antigrippe serum from horses as well as from donor-convalescents was organized. The scientific co-workers N. A. Nemshilova, A. A. Kolchurina, etc., related their experience of raising the titer of donor sera to the grippe virus type A by carrying out an intranasal immunization of donors with live grippe monovaccines.

A. A. Kolchurina expressed an opinion that the high sensibilizing activity of the anti-grippe horse serum in intranasal administration poses the problem of limiting its use in the therapy and prophylaxis of grippe in children. There is a need for the development of a method of obtaining anti-grippe sera not from horses but from other species of animals.

The report of the co-workers of the Chair of Infectious Diseases of the Medical Institute (A. Ye. Reznik, N. A. Bayteryakova, etc.) points out that the basic characteristic symptoms of the clinic of grippe during the comparative study of the pandomia of 1957 and the 1959 outbreak are almost completely identical. During the 1959 outbreak in Kazan' the patients in the majority of cases noted a sensation of fatigue and general malaise, and had a more marked leukopenia.

The reports on diphtheria created a thorough discussion. One of the most rational methods of combatting whooping cough and diphtheria is active immunization of the child population. The results of studies by N. A. Nemshilova, I. Ye. Alatyrtseva, etc. on the reactogenicity of nonadsorbed and adsorbed pertussisdiphtheria vaccines demonstrate the necessity of further development of methods of perfecting the preparations, which fact however can not be considered as a substantial obstacle to the use of the pertussis-diphtheria vaccine in extensive anti-epidemic practice.

The report of N. A. Nemshilova, R. B. Donskaya,

D. A. Yacobson, Ye. N. Kulikova, M. I. Kavalerchik and P. K. Shalafeyeva on the "Variety of Etiological Forms in Acute Intestinal Diseases of Young Children" was devoted to the study of the etiology of acute intestinal diseases in young children.

Submitted 10 July 1959

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